

CALIFORNIA



# LABOR CLARIION

LEADING ARTICLES—June 5, 1931

THE NATION AS AN ECONOMIC UNIT  
MAINTENANCE OF RESERVE LABOR  
FARRELL AND SCHWAB FOR HIGH WAGES  
HEARST'S SUGGESTION

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WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

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## TO LOCAL UNIONS AND THEIR MEMBERS

The Labor Clarion is the official newspaper of the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated and to which you pay dues. It prints the official proceedings of the Council and official communications to the Unions. Why not take advantage of the special subscription rates which apply where a Union subscribes for its entire membership? In this manner each member will become better acquainted with the activities of Organized Labor and will thus be better able to assist in carrying out its ideals.

The Labor Clarion Should Be in the Hands of Every Union Man  
and Woman

## THE LABOR CLARION LABOR TEMPLE, SIXTEENTH AND CAPP STREETS

### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' phone MARKET 0056. (Please notify Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay. Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple. Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero. Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia. Auto & Carriage Painters No. 1073, 200 Guerrero. Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland. Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at Labor Temple. Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia. Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia. Bill Posters No. 44—Meet 4th Monday, Shakespear Hall, 15th and Mission. Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Bollermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple. Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple. Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tues., Labor Temple. Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple. Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple. Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—200 Guerrero. Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple. Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays at Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb streets. Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia. Cometary Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 148 Albion. Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia. Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg. Capmakers No. 9—Jos. Shaw, 3749 Emerson St., Oakland, Calif. Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st Thursdays, 2:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursdays at 8:30 p. m.—1164 Market. Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple. Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple. Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Dredgemen 45-C—288 Market. Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero. Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia. Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero. Electrical Workers No. 537, C. & E. Splicers. Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Temple. Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Bldg. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason. Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall. Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building. Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, at Labor Temple. Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 518 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple. Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple. Hatters No. 22—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Av. Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, at 200 Guerrero. Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Labor Temple. Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—230 Market. Longshoremen's Association—Sec., Emil G. Stein, 85 Clay. Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 685a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason. Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday, 273 Golden Gate Avenue. Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple. Mailers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th Avenue. Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Ferry Building. Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero. Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Geo. M. Fouratt, Room 21, Ferry Bldg. Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead No. 7. Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple. Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth. Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday. Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones. Municipal Cribbers No. 534—200 Guerrero. Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones. Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero. Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero. Pattermakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway. Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate Avenue. Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero. Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, at Labor Temple. Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278 Lexington. Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple. Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page. Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue. Retail Clerks No. 432, 150 Golden Gate Ave. Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay. Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple. Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth. Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple. Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero. Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, at Labor Temple. Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 265 Market. Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple. Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif. Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Calif. Street Carmen, Division 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 411, 163 Sutter. Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant. Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 78 Lennox Way. Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones. Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah Alden, 288 9th. Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple. Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Market 7560. Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 934, Livermore, Calif. Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First St. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple. United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, at 200 Guerrero. Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Coughlin, 106 Boworth. Waiters No. 39—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market. Waitresses No. 48—Meet 2nd Wednesday at 8 p. m., 4th Wednesday at 3 p. m., at 1171 Market. Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple. Window Cleaners No. 44—1075 Mission.

# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXX

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 5, 1931

No. 18

## THE NATION AS AN ECONOMIC UNIT

*Unemployment Insurance Plan of British Trades-Unionists*

The world-wide industrial depression has brought statesmen and economists face to face with the fact that present industrial methods have become as obsolete as the discarded machinery that is constantly being replaced by the products of inventive genius and mechanical skill. In recent years there has been as complete a revolution in business methods dealing with the production and distribution of commodities as there has been in the workshop, in manufacturing plants, or on the rail, steamship and other transportation systems. And this revolution, taken in conjunction with the displacement of man power in industry, has brought about what may be rightfully considered a general breakdown in the entire economic structure, as evidenced by the alarming unemployment figures of various industrial nations.

There is a growing belief that political and economic thought is likewise due for a revolution. The widespread distress calls for drastic measures. Nothing is to be gained by trying to disguise the truth and by slipshod and halfway measures of relief. This country, at least, is faced with a situation probably as serious as that with which it was confronted in 1917, when the resources of the entire nation were drawn upon for the common purpose of winning the war. Old theories and prejudices must be discarded; false ideas of what constitutes the mission of government must be overcome. The world is faced with disaster and means must be found to meet it.

### Responsibility of Government

Recently the administration of President Hoover was called upon to heed the call of the farmers of this country for relief. Drouth and the low prices of farm products had brought them to penury. There was need for instant action. While hunger and want stalked the great agricultural states Congress and the President fenced and parried on the manner in which relief should be extended. The point at issue was whether the sum to be appropriated by Congress should be distributed as relief by the Red Cross or be paid out in the form of loans to the farmers. Leaders of the Red Cross were shocked at the proposal that direct appropriation of government money should be made for this purpose, and started a campaign for public subscriptions, and the President indorsed the plan. The fine spirit of American charity, they declared, must not be replaced by any sentiment of responsibility of the federal government in cases of great calamity; although this was difficult to harmonize with the action of the government in appropriating immense sums to relieve distress caused by earthquake, disease and war in foreign lands.

### Study of Unemployment Insurance

While not committed to "unemployment insurance" as one of its policies, the American Federation of Labor, through its officials, is studying this means of meeting industrial disasters such as the present. It is also being quite generally discussed throughout the country, not in the labor press alone, but on the platform and in the forums of social and economic organizations. The daily press is handling the matter in a casual manner. But it is fast assuming the proportions of a national issue, and those interested in the welfare of the industrial structure will be bound to take notice of it.

A bill dealing with this subject was introduced in the recent session of the California Legislature, but aside from the discussion which it engendered,

it did not "get very far." It is probably just as well that it did not. The remedy it provided was terribly inadequate, and making it optional for employees and employers to take advantage of the proposed law simply nullified what relief it contemplated.

It may be that the bill contained the germ of an idea which may develop into something of value. But those who look at the situation from a broad standpoint must admit that anything done by individual states along this line must of necessity be woefully short of meeting the emergency. It would seem that the close connection between the industries of the country would call for national rather than state action. For that reason Senator Wagner's committee to study the question will find that its report will be awaited with interest.

### Idea Not Popular

While unemployment insurance has been in effect for many years in several European countries, the plan has not met with popular favor in the United States. This is due to the fact that anything savoring of dependence upon government aid is repugnant to the sturdy independence bred in the average American by generations of forebears who had the traditional self-reliance of the pioneer. However, with changing conditions, there probably will come a realization that it is not a matter of individual choice, but of national welfare. With this thought in mind, study of the subject will probably reveal that as a remedy for industrial distress this plan must receive consideration or there is more than a possibility that other and more revolutionary schemes will be brought forth. If the coming winter should disclose as much or more distress than was apparent during last winter there will be ample opportunity for the irresponsible and ever-present agitator to stir up discontent and frenzy that may have dire results.

### The Opportunity to Earn a Living

The plea of the weakling that "the world owes me a living" has received scant consideration, and justly so. But there is a growing belief that the country to which a man owes allegiance, and which claims that allegiance when necessary, does owe to its citizens the opportunity to earn a livelihood, and this sentiment was indorsed by President Hoover in his Valley Forge speech. And when that opportunity is denied him the country can not look on unconcerned and see him and his family starve.

Each revolutionary mechanical or scientific innovation tends to displace workers. The present era has been productive of marvels in all branches of science and invention, and there is little reason to believe that the future has fewer such marvels in store. Some means should and must be found to provide for the displaced men until such time as they have accommodated themselves to new conditions. What that means shall be is for the future to decide; but the remedy should be speedily provided.

### Plan of British Trades Unionists

Great Britain has had several years' experience with unemployment insurance, erroneously denominated by its opponents as a "dole." It is paid for partly by the employee, partly by the employer, and partly by the government. The present crisis has strained the resources provided for this plan of relief, and in an effort to strengthen and solidify the insurance plan the British Trades Union Congress has prepared a new form and presented it to

the government. It evolves a startling idea, which no doubt will be assailed on all sides as revolutionary, and even "bolshevik." It is contained in the following sentence:

"The cost of maintaining the reserve labor supply of the country should be a national charge, and the country should be treated as an economic unit."

Without indorsing the plan of the British trades-unionists, its logic will appeal to a great many, and the Labor Clarion elsewhere reproduces an article on the subject from the London "Times," taken from the bulletin of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations, for the information of its readers.

We are likely to hear more of "The Nation as an Economic Unit."

## WAGE CLAIMS SETTLED

On May 1 the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement announced that wage claims had been settled affecting two Sacramento concerns, the California Co-operative Producers and the American Engineering Corporation, Ltd., says Will J. French, director of the State Department of Industrial Relations. The former was faced with 654 claimants for the amount of \$23,431.19, and the latter had 38 former employees asking for \$2760.69, a total of 692 petitions for the sum of \$26,191.88. The checks were forwarded to the capital city on the day mentioned above, and the division has reason to be proud of its good work. There is no doubt that the aggregate of 654 claims filed was by far the largest number against one employer. All of the \$26,191.88 was turned over in checks to the men and women whose labors entitled them to every cent. The State of California does not charge fees to those who gained because there is a law available for their protection.

There were 2792 wage claims filed with the division in April, and a total of \$80,217 was collected for those residents of California who were unsuccessful in pressing their demands on individual employers. The record of April, 1930, showed 2684 claims, for \$92,495. The increase in the filings and the decrease in the money involved during April, 1931, are due to the inability of some employers to meet wage bills because of business reverses.

The total number of complaints of alleged violations of labor laws received by the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement during April was 3136, as compared to 3034 for April, 1930.

## WILL LECTURE ON RUSSIA

Professor Robert J. Kerner of the history department of the University of California will deliver three lectures in Berkeley on present developments in Russia on his return from that country in September. Professor Kerner sailed last month for the Soviet republic and will spend about three months in that region to obtain a first-hand view of the Russia of today.

## TO CELEBRATE FLAG DAY

American Legion posts throughout the state will observe Flag Day, June 14, with appropriate ceremonies, according to an announcement made by B. W. Gearhart, state commander.

## MAINTENANCE OF RESERVE LABOR

Should Be a National Charge, Says British Labor

On April 22, 1931, the general council of the British Trades Union Congress approved the evidence prepared for submission to the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance. The evidence was presented on May 4 as representing the views of the trade union movement as a whole, but several of the large unions, such as the Miners' Federation, the Transport Workers' Union and the National Union of Railwaymen, will probably give independent evidence.

The trade unions object to a contributory scheme, and maintain that benefit should be available for all genuinely unemployed persons. It was for this reason that they protested against the terms of reference of the commission, considering that they prejudged the question of the separation of the unemployed into categories of insured and uninsured.

The general council suggests to the commission that the cost of unemployment should not be borne by workpeople, nor by industry as a cost of production, nor by the treasury as a charge to be defrayed from the general taxation of the country. The council considers that a flat-rate charge of 7 pence per week on all workmen, without any regard to the amount of wages received, is inequitable, and similarly that a charge on an employer, based upon the number of men he employs but regardless of whether or not he is employing them at a profit, is also unjustifiable. In the opinion of the council the cost of maintaining the reserve labor supply of the country should be a national charge and the country should be treated as an economic unit.

The present condition of industry and the extent of unemployment are regarded as creating a national emergency requiring special measures. It is recognized that the condition of the national finances precludes the suggestion that unemployment benefit should be a charge on the general taxation. In these circumstances the general council puts forward the suggestion of a special unemployment levy on all incomes, whether derived from earnings, profits or investments. No income would escape, but the proposal is for a graduated levy from 1 per cent upwards. The general council does not fix the degree of graduation, but indicates that the 1 per cent should apply to all incomes below £250 [about \$1000] a year and that there should be a super-charge on unearned incomes. The graduated scale on incomes above £250 would be varied from time to time according to the requirements of the fund.

Under a scheme of this kind all the contributors—the whole earning community—would have to be regarded as potential beneficiaries. The general council does not want to change the present statutory conditions, although it suggests directions in which the regulations could be made more equitable and abuses (which it does not believe to exist to a serious extent) curtailed. The council is very firmly against a means test. It suggests revised rates of benefit, and repeats the rates formerly suggested, namely: 20 shillings for adult workers, with 10 shillings additional for a dependent adult, and 5 shillings for each dependent child; 15 shillings for young persons between 16 and 18 years of age; and 10 shillings for juveniles, but with a provision to prevent a child of 14 from going straight from school to the unemployment register.

The general council also suggests administrative changes, of which the two most important are the appointment of a central board composed of representatives of the trade unions, the employers' organizations, the ministry of labor and the treasury, with an independent chairman, to make regulations

governing the payment of benefit in accordance with the general lines of the scheme as laid down by Parliament, and the association of the trade unions in the administration of benefit. In the view of the council it should not be required of a union administering state benefit that it must contribute a fixed additional amount of benefit from its own funds. The duty of placing workers should go hand in hand with the payment of benefit and there should be compulsory notification of vacancies to the employment exchanges by employers who do not deal direct with trade unions for their supply of labor. A shorter waiting period and the payment of benefit for all days of unemployment and suggestions as to training and the ultimate co-ordination of the unemployment scheme with accident insurance, health insurance, and pensions are also advocated.—International Labor Office.

### PICTURE OPERATORS SUCCESSFUL

After many months of continuous activities by the Motion Picture Operators of Tulare the strike at the Tulare Theater has been settled and it is now fair to organized labor, according to the officers of the operators' organization and union labor leaders interested in the controversy. The settlement reached includes the musicians, stage employees and motion picture operators, and the Tulare Theater will be run 100 per cent union by the terms of a new contract which has recently been signed.—Tri-County "Labor News."

### OLD AGE PENSION LEGISLATION

The 1931 legislative season was hailed as the most fruitful year in the enactment of old age pension legislation, five new laws having increased the total number of pension states to seventeen, according to a nation-wide survey conducted by the American Association for Old Age Security and just published in the June issue of "Old Age Security Herald," its monthly organ. According to the publication, New Hampshire has enacted a law making it mandatory for the counties to come to the assistance of citizens of 70 and over.

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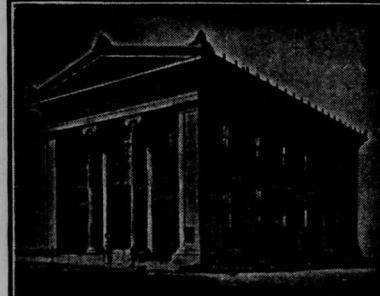
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## NEWS NOTES FROM WORLD OF LABOR

The British Labor party held its seat at Rutherford, Scotland, in a by-election May 22.

A general strike of textile workers in Northern France began May 18, more than 100,000 workers being involved.

The total of German unemployed has decreased by 602,000 since winter, according to official reports by the German government.

Motor traffic was restored in Lima, Peru, on May 17 after an arbitration tribunal made a decision ending a strike of taxicab drivers.

Arbitration of all points at dispute was agreed to by the International Pocketbook Workers' Union and the employers, at a recent conference in New York City.

More than 20,000 miners struck May 18 in the Dabrowa and Cracow coal fields of Poland following the breakdown of negotiations for changes in working conditions involving a wage cut.

Various violations of Japan's factory law are reported in a recent survey made in the Tokyo district, including an 11 to 12-hour day for miners and women workers in canning and other "special" factories.

A general strike on Japan's government-operated railway system, threatened by the government's determination to cut wages of all employees receiving more than 100 yen a month, was averted on May 25 by concessions made by Railway Minister Egi.

In an effort to determine definitely Connecticut's attitude toward prohibition, the State Legislature has adopted a bill providing for a referendum at the 1932 election on the question whether Connecticut should petition Congress for repeal of the eighteenth amendment.

The United States Supreme Court, by a five-to-four decision on May 25, denied citizenship to Douglas Clyde MacIntosh, a Yale professor, and Marie A. Bland, a war-time nurse, because of their refusal unqualifiedly to take an oath "to bear arms" in defense of the United States.

Because of recent numerous breakages of machinery in factories and collective farms, the Supreme Court has issued instructions to officials of district courts throughout the Soviet Union that henceforth "carelessness" will be considered a crime and all offenders must be tried under criminal statutes.

The Kansas City "Labor News," published by James H. Anderson, has been placed on the unfair list by the Missouri State Federation of Labor by unanimous vote. Anderson, who is alleged to have been at one time a member of organized labor, is declared to have "turned traitor to the cause of organized labor that he might profit financially."

Three trade unionists were included in the membership of a special commission of ten appointed by Secretary of Labor W. N. Doak to study the effect of displacement of men by machinery in industry. It is expected the findings may be of utmost importance and will enter into whatever industrial program is evolved by the administration.

John J. Mara, president of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, appeared before the United States Tariff Commission recently and painted a picture of ruinous foreign competition from which relief is asked. M. J. Flynn appeared representing America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference, the labor tariff organization. Representative Connelly, Massachusetts, also pleaded for tariff relief for the boot and shoe workers.

William Carey of Elmira, N. Y., has been retired by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad after fifty-four years and nine months of

service. His name has been added to the road's honor roll, and a framed service certificate is to be presented to him. Mr. Carey began as a machinist's apprentice at Scranton in 1876. He has been piloting locomotives between Buffalo and Elmira forty-three years.

A three days' session, recently held in Seattle, of the Pacific Coast district, International Longshoremen's Union, revealed a steady growth in this organization, a new spirit infused during the twelve months' inter-convention period, and a great enthusiasm to carry on the work that has been adding substantially to chartered locals and to membership.

### TO PREVENT SUFFERING

In the face of the announcement by President Hoover and his cabinet that they have found "many favorable factors" in the present business situation and following up labor's declaration of war on wage cutting, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor has issued a warning that the nation must begin planning at once if widespread suffering is to be prevented. President Green reported slight gains in trade union employment, which, however, he said, have been so small as to leave the unemployment problem almost as serious as at the first of the year.

Urging the taking of prompt steps to forestall suffering, recommending four measures of relief and taking another shot at wage cutting, Mr. Green said:

#### Plan to Relieve Suspense

"We must begin planning at once if we are to prevent widespread suffering. Before all else is the problem of security. Workers want to know that they can count on a job. Without taking undue risk, most employers could unquestionably guarantee work to a certain portion of their work force. Practically every employer can estimate the number of men he will need for a minimum force even in dull seasons. A guarantee of employment to even a portion of the work forces would help business revival enormously and bring relief from anxiety to thousands of workers' families. At present workers are holding all they can in reserve for fear of losing their jobs. They cannot do otherwise for they cannot see ahead. The funds they reserve amount to billions of dollars. If they were sure of their jobs the release of these funds would be an immense stimulus to business.

#### Fear Curtails Buying

"Another influence which contributes to continuation of the existing distressing situation is the wage cutting policy which is being pursued by some thoughtless employers. This sniping at wage standards creates an unfavorable psychological condition. Working men through fear of wage reductions and loss of work are curtailing their buying power and are purchasing only to the extent of the bare necessities.

"Third, industry must fully appreciate its responsibility to divide equitably upon a pro rata basis all available work among all its employees. No man should be deprived of his share. Each employee has a moral claim upon industry for a share at least of all work available.

"Fourth, communities must plan for relief through industrial funds, through municipal and relief organizations. For the relief problem next winter bids fair to be worse than last.

"Unless industry, labor and our governments face this problem now, next winter's suffering may be worse than last."

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## RUN O' THE HOOK

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Rm. 604, 16 First Street, San Francisco.

On Wednesday, May 27, members of No. 21 elected delegates and alternates to the Boston convention; the following is the tabulated result:

## I. T. U. DELEGATES

CHAPELS	C. M. Baker	A. M. Gross	L. L. Heagney	Fred H. Kothe	Wm. E. Pitschke
Abbott-Brady .....	17	18	19	17	22
Barry .....	7	6	6	6	8
Bd. of Fire Underwriters .....	8	5	9	5	4
Borden Printing Co. ....	6	5	6	6	1
Bosqui Printing Co. ....	6	7	7	4	2
Brunt Press .....	12	11	10	5	8
California Press .....	7	6	6	5	2
Carlisle & Co. ....	19	17	15	23	18
Commercial News .....	4	5	3	1	6
Crandall Press .....	3	5	5	4	7
Crocker-Union .....	5	9	13	13	14
Dulfer Printing Co. ....	9	8	8	9	2
Franklin Linotype Co. ....	4	0	2	1	16
Halle .....	8	8	7	7	5
Knight Counihan .....	18	18	18	15	10
L'Italia .....	1	1	4	2	8
Mackenzie & Harris .....	20	19	20	20	2
Miller Typo. Service....	10	9	10	12	3
Pac. Daily Racing Form. ....	6	8	5	9	3
Pernau-Walsh Pub. Co. ....	10	8	7	12	8
Phillips & Van Orden....	13	13	12	14	9
Recorder Publishing Co. ....	20	21	21	20	4
Reeves Publishing Co. ....	9	8	9	8	3
S. F. Call .....	24	24	22	23	27
S. F. Chronicle .....	88	102	86	73	19
S. F. Examiner .....	43	40	41	57	79
S. F. News .....	43	43	48	39	18
Schwabacher-Frey Co. ....	7	14	14	13	8
Shopping News .....	12	8	9	12	16
Sporting Times .....	6	5	4	5	1
Wall St. Journal .....	17	14	15	17	1
Williams Printing Co. ....	7	8	8	6	7
Secretary's .....	92	78	80	71	77
Totals .....	561	551	549	534	418

The vote for alternate delegates was as follows: G. S. Hollis, 594; C. K. Couse, 546; H. J. Benz, 535; E. F. Coleman, 531. Total vote cast was 800.

Oakland Union elected the following officers and delegates at the election on Wednesday, May 27: R. W. Ewing, president; Frank Fess, vice-president; J. J. Chaudet, secretary-treasurer. Delegates to the convention to be held in Boston were A. W. Brown and Bramhall.

Los Angeles Union elected the following: John F. Dalton, president; Charles T. Scott, vice-president; Henry E. Clemens, secretary-treasurer; for delegate, John H. English. Los Angeles Union is sending only one delegate this year.

For the ensuing year the following will be the officers of Sacramento Union: C. W. Lyon, president; C. T. Tipper, vice-president; H. G. Jackson, secretary-treasurer; delegate to the I. T. U. convention at Boston, H. R. Shields.

William J. Carson, well known to nearly every man, woman and child in the printing fraternity of No. 21, in a letter to the writer of this column, tells of his election as delegate to the Boston convention from Salt Lake Union. Bill was greatly elated at the outcome as he polled just one vote less than the combined vote of his three opponents. And Bill says, "To think, I have only been a member of Salt Lake Union a little more than a year." We might suggest to Bill that it is possible the large vote was caused by his short acquaintance. Bill says that while boasting to a friend of

being a Mormon, the friend was unkind enough to hint that he eliminate the second "m."

The following item taken from the Los Angeles "Citizen" is of interest to members of No. 21, where the two mentioned are well known: "Ray L. MacDonald, well-known and active member of Typographical Union No. 174, has associated himself with Sam Ranzoni, also a member of No. 174, and purchased the linotype business formerly conducted by the late Grant Beatson. They have an extensive plant, and will operate under the name of the Master Typesetting Company, being located in room 602, 401 East Sixth street, City Towel building."

At the regular May meeting of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 a proposition from the Franklin Association (employers' group) to abrogate the five-day week provision of the existing contract was unanimously and enthusiastically rejected. A telegram from Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, stated that the parent body will support the Chicago local in every way if the Franklin Association attempts to violate its contract. The existing contract provides for the five-day week for the daylight forces during the months of June, July and August. The night forces already have the five-day week. The employers, pleading hard times and poverty, asked that the five-day week provision be abrogated, or in lieu thereof that the 40-hour week be put into operation during June, July and August at the prevailing hourly rate. In other words, the day forces would not work their customary four hours on Saturday and would be docked for the time lost. This would amount to a reduction in pay of \$5.20 a week for those working for the minimum wage rate.

Not all publications are losing money, as is sometimes hinted, as per the following, taken from "Editor & Publisher": "Corporations controlled through entire stock ownership by Hearst Consolidated Publications, Inc., earned at the rate of \$4.29 $\frac{1}{2}$  per share during 1930 upon the 2,000,000 shares to be outstanding presently, it was announced in San Francisco recently. Hearst Consolidated Publications, Inc., recently announced that earnings for the first quarter of 1931 amounted to \$1.44 a share on the class A shares against a dividend requirement for the same period of 43 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Net earnings for the past five years have averaged annually three times requirements for dividends on the two million class A shares to be presently outstanding. First quarter earnings for 1931 show 3.3 times dividend requirements for the period covered, despite the general tendency of many large industrials toward decreased income."

George A. Duddy, San Francisco master printer and state president of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, will preside at the state convention at Santa Rosa June 8 to 13.

## Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

A candidate must be good when he gets the majority of votes in his own office. That is why George Hollis polled the most votes in this chapel.

Then, too, it would have been a GROSS injustice if Aleck Gross had not received the support of his comrades. We kenned Aleck over at the Oakland Times.

**CORRECTION**—Just as the boys were preparing to hold some sort of shower for Jim Ramsey, Jim said we had got hold of the wrong Ramsey.

Those two scientists may have gone up over 51,000 feet, but we have people in our office who can go higher than that, and in much less time.

In the interests of economy the office installed paper towels, but the gang thought getting out a paper was enough without having to use them to dry on.

See that one of our correspondents boasts about the singing ability of some of his co-workers. He

ought to hear Bert Sheridan, Charlie Marshall and some of the other songbirds we have.

From the familiarity that Amos 'n' Andy show with "Check" and "Double check," we imagine they must have set several stacks in the "pan" game.

The holiday spirit seems to have invaded the chapel, as we had a hard time getting material for our "scandal" sheet.

Myers' cushion idea went up in smoke. His home folks missed them off the chesterfield set, and he had to take them back.

The other morning Newell was working on the next machine to George Hollis and the two were chatting away, unknown to Hollis, but the latter kept up the conversation. Finally, he turned around and saw that he had been talking to Barney, the machinist. He apologized by saying, "I thought you were Newell." "Oh, no," said Barney, "I'm not Newell; I'm RE-newell." Who said machinists were not humorous?

R. L. ("Noisy") Floyd, who left the "Call" to work in the State Printing Office, is with us again.

Ole Olson, on the night side, is planning on a trip to Montana. By way of getting ready he invested in a new suit, including vivid green "plus fours." We hear the natives of Montana have never seen this garment. Latest reports are that they are shooting dice to see who gets the first shot at Ole.

## "Chronicle" Chapel Notes—By C. C.

The death of Mrs. Mary M. Mackey, mother of Walter Mackey, a former member of this chapel, occurred at San Mateo, May 31. The late Mrs. Mackey was a native of Indiana and 72 years of age at the time of her death. The sympathy of the chapel is extended Mr. Mackey in his loss.

At a meeting of the directors of the Chronicle Mutual Benefit Society, May 5, important resolutions concerning the society were adopted, among them being: That dues of \$1.00 a month for three months, starting with June, be collected. This is the first time that dues have been required of the membership since 1924, which reflects very highly on the character of the society, considering the large amount of benefits paid in past years. Other resolutions and recommendations made are familiar to the members, who will act on them at the semi-annual meeting next month. Take an interest in your society, you who belong; ask questions of its officers when in doubt of some law, and above all, boost it to non-members.

Harry Miner answered the call of the open road Wednesday in the form of an automobile trip up the Redwood Highway.

Jere Heilman returned from his trip to eastern Washington, and as he put it, "there aren't any bad roads any more." Evidently his trip was a complete success.

The boys have discarded lunch boxes for vanity cases, especially the kind containing large mirrors. The management has seen fit to install paper towels, thereby causing the removal of the roller towel boxes with the mirrors. "Transamerica" O'Brien and "Sunset" Dennis Gallagher threatened legal proceedings against the owners of the paper for depriving them of the looking glasses. Earl Curtis, Joe Holland, Lester Reynard, Sammy Stanfield, Ed Thornton and Bill Beveridge are all carrying their own cute vanity cases. (We'll hear a roar from these gents about this.)

The annual "Chronicle" golf championship play is on, the composing room being represented by

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FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1931

## THE FORTY-FOUR HOUR WEEK

The last Congress enacted a law providing for a forty-four hour week for postal employees, largely upon the plea that it would provide employment for men on the extra list who had been deprived of work by the business depression. The law seems to be working out otherwise than was intended.

Instead of providing more employment it has resulted in those already employed being compelled to work overtime, and the Labor Clarion is informed that some seventy-five men have been laid off at the local postoffice since the first of the year.

Recent statements from Washington are to the effect that a saving of \$53,000,000 is being urged by the postmaster general in the year's expenditures of the Post Office Department. The laying off of men may be part of this economy plan.

The policy of the department is at variance with the repeated utterances of the President and members of his cabinet. They have interested themselves in the unemployment situation as related to private employers, urging various measures for the retention of employees and the distribution of employment. These admonitions should be regarded in the administration of government departments also.

## AN INTERESTING STUDY

An interesting study of the New England cotton textile industry has been made for the American Unitarian Association by Robert C. Dexter, Ph.D., secretary of the department of social relations of the American Unitarian Association. The report has just been issued in pamphlet form, and may be said to be a clear and common-sense presentation of conditions as they exist, with conclusions for the betterment of the industry suggested by broad-minded observation.

The report says there is an "overproduction or under-consumption," and suggests as a remedy the shortening of hours through general agreement of manufacturers throughout the country. Increased consumption through higher wage scales is suggested as a remedy for this condition, as it is "fundamentally dependent on the ability of the mass of the people, the majority of whom are wage earners, to buy."

As to wages, the report says that "there is no question that for the ultimate good of all con-

cerned wages, and hence the cost of production, should be increased."

Co-operation of the workers, through an independent organization, such as the United Textile Workers, through shop committees or councils, or in some other way, is suggested. "The day is past when the mill owner can be an autocrat, either benevolent or otherwise," says Dr. Dexter.

Suggestions are also made for equalization of hours and wages between the Northern and Southern factories. The report shows that the industry as a whole is in an unhealthy condition, but not hopelessly so, and the helpful suggestions for betterment should be fruitful of good results to employer and employee alike.

## A MISTAKEN ATTITUDE

The National Women's party is reported to have antagonized the elimination of night work for women in the cotton textile industry on the ground that such legislation should apply to men and women equally. "Although this is the ideal," says Dr. Robert C. Dexter, Ph.D., "it is impossible at present to forbid night work for men, and most people feel that half a loaf is better than none." A writer for the International Labor News Service says:

"Every now and then the National Women's party rises to denounce protective legislation for women workers as a hardship on women and an assault on their rights. The Women's party is expounding a theory which doesn't stand up. Most of the members of the organization are not wage earners and have only an academic knowledge of the conditions under which women work in industry. Organized labor, which has a firsthand knowledge of the needs of women toilers, has never advocated women's labor laws except when such legislation was urgently needed. As Margaret Bondfield, British Minister of Labor, has said: 'We have never raised this question of special regulations for women unless we had direct experience of the necessity of such regulations.'

The United States Supreme Court has reaffirmed the guaranty of a free press in a very important case from Minnesota. The free expression of opinion, even though it be unpalatable to certain elements of American life, is a right that should be valued highly. Organized labor should rejoice in every repulse administered to the interests that would muzzle the press. We expect to speak our mind to the world and we should grant that right to others. If opinions are unsound they will fall of their own weight; they need no suppression. Truth may at times be unpopular, but it will eventually prevail; and when truth is perverted our ample libel laws will take care of the offender.

The United States Supreme Court has declined to review the verdict in the case of former Secretary of the Interior Fall, convicted of having taken a bribe from Doheny. As Doheny was acquitted of the charge of bribery, and Fall is apparently a very sick man, sympathy has been aroused for the culprit, and many believe that prison doors will never inclose the former cabinet member.

The total investment in veterans' farms in California is rapidly approaching the \$2,000,000 mark, according to advices received by James K. Fisk, state adjutant of the American Legion, from George M. Stout, secretary of the Veterans' Welfare Board.

The attempted suppression of the Catholic clubs by Mussolini may prove the Waterloo of that picturesque dictator. It is likely that he "has taken in too much territory" this time.

In compliance with orders of the Board of Supervisors, City Engineer O'Shaughnessy has submitted a survey of a subway project in Market street to relieve traffic congestion. The cost of the improvement would be \$21,000,000, and seven years would be required for its completion. This would seem to be an opportune time to start this project, which must be undertaken sooner or later.

The rumpus stirred up over the award of the Third Street bridge contract to Barrett & Hilp, in preference to a contractor who submitted lower figures, has resulted in the successful bidder agreeing to withdraw acceptance of the contract, and the Board of Public Works in turn has agreed to reject all former bids. The board may call for new bids within fifteen days.

Proclamations posted by Pennsylvania sheriffs in strike situations prohibiting picketing or limiting the number of pickets or prescribing the conduct of pickets are illegal. The Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, William A. Schnader, has so ruled in an opinion handed down at the request of Governor Pinchot.

Another divided decision has been rendered by the court of last resort, this time in the case from Minnesota involving the freedom of the press. It is gratifying to note that Chief Justice Hughes again is aligned with the "liberal" members of the court—Associate Justices Holmes and Brandeis.

"Slow the speed and spare the child." This slogan has been adopted by the California State Automobile Association. It should be borne in mind constantly, but especially during the approaching vacation season.

The surest way for the taxpayers to reduce taxes is to demand less service from government.—"Tax Digest."

And more service from public utility corporations?

Because of the double holiday last week end the Labor Clarion was not delivered to its subscribers until Monday of this week. There were no mail deliveries on Saturday or Sunday.

## NOT AN "ACT OF GOD"

One of the most hopeful things about the present depression is the general insistence that business slumps can be prevented or at least greatly minimized and that they are no longer to be classified as "acts of God," but subject to cure. Passing of the old idea that nothing can be done about depressions and unemployment marks distinct progress and is an augury that something will actually be done in our day to prevent "hard times."—I. L. N. S.

## LARGER THAN CLARION'S

In a special cable from London reporting the addition of two outstanding men to the staff of the "Daily Herald," organ of the British Labor party, the New York "Times" says: "In the last eighteen months the 'Herald' has increased its daily net circulation from 250,000 to 1,250,000, mainly as a result of enterprising news gathering. It is said now to be independent of trade union funds."

## UNHAMPERED EXPRESSION

"The maintenance of the opportunity for free political discussion to the end that government may be responsive to the will of the people and that changes may be obtained by lawful means as an aid to the security of the republic, is a fundamental principle of our constitutional system."—Chief Justice Hughes.

## THE CHERRY TREE

With a little hatchet the truth about many things is hewed out—sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Great discussion has arisen as to whether Mussolini has a censorship. His defenders say you can print anything you like in Italy as long as your opinions are not wrong. In other words, you can say whatever the dictatorship thinks is right. That probably limits criticism to something like this: "Mussolini is a fine man."

Same kind of freedom of the press exists in Cuba and in Russia. In one of the labor papers recently there was a jingle, written about some famous gent, winding up:

"Every giant oak was once  
A little nut like you."

You probably couldn't address those lines to Mr. Mussolini, or to Boss Machado, in Cuba.

All joking aside, under a dictatorship Mr. Pro Bono Publico has to keep his mouth shut, except when he sings praises.

\* \* \*

Mr. Mussolini has no very high opinion of the United States. Neither has Mr. Stalin, in Russia. But there is a kind of plain speaking going on today in the United States that would make those tyrants writhe in anguish. There is more constructive but critical examination of our institutions going on here than has ever gone on in any nation before. It is one of democracy's finest tests.

Other nations have seen as much and more criticism, but always it has led to destruction—its purpose was to plan for tearing down. Here it is to plan for making things work. The difference is considerable.

\* \* \*

Under a tyranny, or under an oligarchy, Mr. Individual usually finds it expedient to point out how lovely everything is. In a democracy he can say what he thinks about high and mighty institutions and if enough say things they can get action. As long as political government remains democratic there is a chance for freedom in every direction.

Political governments determine where the shooting is to be done. That's why criticism is unhealthy in Italy, Russia, Cuba and a few other countries.

We may have grievous industrial evils and also grievous political evils, but as long as the people have enough grip on their political government to maintain freedom to speak, write and organize, they can get where they want to go.

It's when tyrants replace congresses that the shooting starts. One man has no trouble ordering out the firing squad. It's a different matter when there are elected representatives to be consulted.

The Russian masses will comprehend that some day—and so will the others.

\* \* \*

The shame of the American intelligentsia will be heralded some day as a pretty black business. Today these high talkers ride pretty high, wide and handsome. Of course they are free to talk—and that is good and as it should be. It is their talk that is disgraceful and wrong—not their right to talk. We find tyranny praised as though it were the expression of a paradise. We find men who ought to appreciate freedom extolling unfreedom. Well, all things right themselves in time, though sometimes at terrific cost. For the present there is freedom in the United States. We shall have it as long as we value it, and know how to use it, the intellectuals to the contrary notwithstanding.

Consistent trade union policy requires a steady demand for the union label on the part of all members of unions.

## WIT AT RANDOM

"Whatever I have accomplished," said the pompous man, "I owe to myself." "How delightful it must be," murmured a weary listener, "to feel so clear of debt!"—"Labor."

Visitor—Well, Joe, how do you like your new little sister? Joe—Oh, she's all right, I guess; but there are lots of things we needed worse.—"Pathfinder."

"Don't you know your way around this town?" asked the sardonic traffic cop. "No," answered Mr. Chuggins. "If I knew any way around it, you don't suppose I'd have gotten mixed up in it, do you?"—Washington "Star."

Lincoln was remonstrating with General McClellan about the latter's military policy. During the talk, McClellan became angry and said: "Sir, do you think I'm a fool?" "Why, no," returned Lincoln. Then with a dry smile he added: "Of course I may be mistaken."—Ex.

"Good morning, Mrs. Kelly," said the doctor, "did you take your husband's temperature, as I told you?" "Yes, doctor, I borrowed a barometer and placed it on his chest; it said 'very dry,' so I bought him a pint o' beer an' he's gone back to work."—Boston "Transcript."

A little girl was explaining to her younger brother that it was wrong to work on Sunday. "Well, policemen work on Sundays," said the boy. "Don't they go to heaven?" "No," she replied; "they don't need policemen up there."—Boston "Transcript."

"I'll bet if I was married I'd be boss and tell my wife where to head in," declared the bachelor. "Yes," retorted the old man, "and I suppose when you get to a railroad crossing you honk your horn to warn the oncoming express to get out of your way, don't you?"—Ex.

Little Johnny started the day by introducing the cat to the canary. Next he upset the bowl of goldfish, twisted a knob off the wireless, took granddad's watch to pieces to see what made it tick, spilt ink over the carpet and let the bath overflow. "The little fiend!" his mother said when she was told; "I'll punish him for that. Now he shan't go to Sunday school!"—Ex.

It was midnight in a hotel in a little Texas town, when Dick Crosker came forth from the room and shouted for the proprietor. "Hey!" he complained, "there are a couple of rats fighting in this room of mine." The proprietor wasn't a bit excited. "What room have you?" he drawled. The guest reported the number. "And you're paying a dollar and a half for it, ain't you?" came the drawl again. "Yeah." "Well, what do you expect for a dollar and a half, anyway—a bull fight?"—Tex.

A friend was showing a Scotsman around his cutlery factory. "Here's a souvenir for you, Mac," he said, when the visit was over, and handed him a pocket knife. "But," he added, "you'll have to give me a penny for it, so it cannot cut our friendship." With some reluctance the Scot searched his pockets and at last produced a nickel. "Have ye got change?" he asked anxiously. "Sorry," replied his friend. "I'm afraid I haven't." Mac thought for a minute. "Then ye can just gie me four more knives," he said.—"Forbes Magazine."

The pompous stranger stalked into the office and demanded to see the manager. "I'm sorry, but he's not here," replied the clerk. "Is there anything I can do?" "No," snapped the visitor, "I never deal with underlings. I'll wait until the manager returns." "Very well, take a seat," said the clerk, and went on with his work. About an hour later the man became impatient. "How much longer do you think the manager will be?" he demanded. "Nearly a fortnight," was the reply. "He went away for his holidays this week."—"Labor."

## QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Q.—Is the co-operative movement general throughout the world?

A.—The co-operative movement has taken root in nearly every country. The co-operative movements of 41 countries are federated in the International Co-operative Alliance, which embraces 229,890 local co-operative societies with an aggregate membership of more than 70,000,000 persons. These societies do an annual business of more than \$17,000,000,000 and have share capital and reserves of more than \$1,500,000,000.

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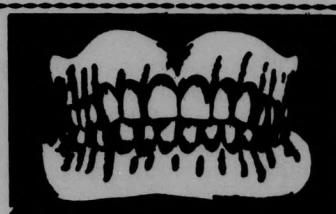
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## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of Minutes of May 29

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President D. P. Haggerty.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—From Chauffeurs, E. Lotto vice J. McManus. Delegate seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From the Central Labor Council of Modesto, stating that the Modesto and Challenge products are still unfair; avoid buying butter in plain wrappers, as such are likely to be the product of the above-named firms. From Grace Trinity Center, extending an invitation to attend lecture given by J. Stitt Wilson, May 31, 1931. From State Federation of Labor, acknowledging receipt of resolutions commending the Parent-Teacher organizations.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Machinists' Lodge No. 68, requesting the Council to place the firm of the Standard Machine Company on the "We Don't Patronize List."

Referred to Labor Clarion—From the San Francisco "News," inclosing copy of letter issued by George L. Berry, international president of Printing Pressmen's Union.

Referred to Promotional League and Labor Clarion—From the Joint Committee on Prison Labor, informing the public to beware of prison-made garments.

Referred to Labor Day Committee—Minutes of Building Trades Council containing a list of members appointed to serve on Labor Day Committee.

Requests Complied With—From Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, stating they were sending several thousand cards for the purpose of having them distributed among the women members of unions and the wives of union men, and requesting them to sign said card. Also a communication from Vice-President Matthew Woll of the American Federation of Labor on the same subject, and requesting the Council to co-operate with the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform.

**Resolutions**—Introduced by Secretary O'Connell endorsing the live stock exposition, and that said exposition be held in San Francisco; and that we urge the governor to sign Senate Bill No. 339. Adopted by Council.

The resolution reads:

"Whereas, The Legislature of the State of California has passed Senate Bill No. 399, appropriating the sum of \$250,000 from the state treasury to be used in the construction of permanent buildings for a live stock exposition to be held annually in Agricultural District 1A, comprised of San Francisco and San Mateo Counties; and

"Whereas, Agricultural District 1A has agreed to furnish the site for the above-mentioned buildings, and also to match the state appropriation of \$250,000 with an equal amount; and

"Whereas, These national live stock expositions have been of great benefit to other sections of the country where they are held annually, not only benefiting the cities in which they are held but also the entire live stock industry, and other branches of agriculture in these sections of the country; and

"Whereas, We believe that this national live stock exposition would be a great asset, not only to the City of San Francisco but also the entire State of California, and this live stock exposition has the backing of the live stock interests of the state and is an exposition that has long been wanted by the live stock interests of the state; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled this 29th day of May, 1931, that we endorse Senate Bill No. 339, and urge the Governor to sign said bill."

Resolutions presented by Asphalt Workers' Union, requesting Council to strongly resent the interference with its functions, powers or rights, or with those of any affiliated unions, by the San Francisco Municipal Per Diem Men's Association. Adopted by Council.

The resolutions read:

"Whereas, The San Francisco Municipal Civil Service Per Diem Men's Association, on Wednesday evening, May 27, 1931, went on record as being opposed to the payment of any overtime whatever to any per diem employee of the City and County of San Francisco, and declaring that whenever any of said employees is compelled to work any overtime he be given time off in lieu of payment therefor, and that the Mayor, the Board of Public Works and the Board of Supervisors be so notified; and

"Whereas, The Asphalt Workers are occasionally compelled to perform emergency work on Saturday afternoons and Sundays, such as plant repairs and resurfacing of streets, in downtown districts where congested traffic will not permit the work to be done at any other time; and

"Whereas, The performing of such emergency work permits those men to make up at least a small portion of the great loss of employment they suffer through rainy weather or other unavoidable condition; and

"Whereas, The Municipal Civil Service Per Diem Men's Association is organized solely for the purpose of protecting the civil service rights and upholding the benefits of the merit system for its members, and, in promulgating and declaring to departments, commissions or boards a policy not to pay to their employees compensation justly and legally earned, is interfering with the proper functioning of such departments, commissions or boards, and is at the same time usurping the functions and jurisdictions of organized labor in assuming to declare as to conditions and terms under which its members shall work; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled, this 29th day of May, 1931, for and on behalf of the various trades whose members are employed in the city service, declare and insist that the city government of San Francisco, whenever finding it necessary to work its per diem employees overtime, shall pay them the rates of wages provided by the trade rules for such overtime work; and be it further

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council strongly resents the interference with its jurisdiction and functions in the premises, and the invasion of the functions and jurisdictions of the various trade organizations affiliated with it, and therefore repudiates any and all declarations of the San Francisco Municipal Civil Service Per Diem Men's Association in regard to overtime pay for per diem men in the city service; and, furthermore

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Mayor, the Board of Public Works, the City Attorney, and the Board of Supervisors."

**Report of Executive Committee**—In the application of Grocery Clerks for Council's assistance in adjusting their differences with Rosenthal's Sales Store, the matter was referred to the secretary for the purpose of bringing about an adjustment. Report concurred in.

Miss Mary Ashe Miller, representative of the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, was granted the floor and addressed the delegates on the plans of the organization to secure the enrollment of women, especially those of organized labor affiliation; to promote reform and the adoption of new business methods in the handling of the liquor question and the promotion

of temperance. She produced credentials from President Matthew Woll of the trade union organization for the repeal of the eighteenth amendment. She urged delegates of San Francisco unions to assist in securing the enrollment of their women relatives in her organization, and stated that California is the first state where her organization has engaged in this work.

**Reports of Unions**—Teamsters No. 85—Are continuing to support Local 386 of Modesto, and request all friends to cease patronizing the products of Milk Producers' Association of Central California. Hatters—When making purchases of hats demand the union label. Cracker Bakers—National Biscuit Company still unfair; refrain from buying Sunshine brand of crackers. Cooks No. 44—Reported that the Challenge Butter Company is putting out a new brand called the Mount Lowe brand. Molders—Advise all not to buy the Apex-Johnson washing machine; all their castings are manufactured in a non-union foundry. Grocery Clerks—Members do not work on legal holidays. Culinary Workers—Controversy with Tait's on Ellis street has been adjusted. Garment Workers—Are continuing campaign to create more employment for their members.

**Receipts**—\$174.60; **expenses**—\$213.10.

Council adjourned at 9:35 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

### BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

The San Francisco Building Trades Council at its regular meeting on May 28 received a communication from the chairman of the executive board of the Union Labor Benefit League relative to the formation of such a league in San Francisco.

Resolutions submitted by President Gallagher indorsing Senate bill No. 339, and urging the governor to sign it, were adopted. The measure appropriates \$250,000 for the construction of a live stock exposition building in the district comprising San Francisco and San Mateo counties.

Delegate A. J. Mooney of the Millwrights reported on legislative action at Sacramento, and spoke of the need of united action on the part of the building trades unions when matters of interest to those organizations were before the Legislature. He held of the successful campaign for the prevailing wage bill and the alien bill, and of how the prison labor bill had been killed in committee. He complimented General President MacDonald for his work in this connection.

General President MacDonald told of the ceremonies in the governor's office in Sacramento in connection with the signing of three labor bills which were adopted "principally through the hard work of the representatives of the State Building Trades Council." He stated that Governor Ralph had expressed himself in favor of having members of the Building Trades Council construct the bay bridge.

### GENERAL LABOR DAY COMMITTEE

The General Labor Day Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council will meet with a similar committee from the Building Trades Council on Saturday, June 6, at 8:15 p. m., at the Labor Temple. This meeting is expected to determine the character of the celebration to be held on the holiday and to appoint the necessary sub-committees and define their duties. It is hoped that there will be a good attendance.

### JUNE 21 IS THE DATE

The Molders' Union is looking forward to entertaining an immense throng of union men and women and their friends at their annual picnic at California Park on June 21.

Make every day "Label Day." Buy union-made goods and give employment to union men and women.

# Commends Scripps-Howard Papers

President Berry of Pressmen's Union Agrees With Publishers

A letter from W. N. Burkhardt, editor of the San Francisco "News," to John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, has been referred to the Labor Clarion. It incloses an article from "The American Pressman" by President Berry of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union. Mr. Burkhardt says in his letter:

"In view of the fact that there have been some misunderstandings regarding the policies of the 'News' and the Scripps-Howard papers generally, many of them inspired by local business competitors of the 'News,' as you know, I should like very much to see this portion of President Berry's letter republished in the Labor Clarion. I think it is extremely important that whatever misunderstandings, real or fancied, there may be between the 'News' and labor should be cleared up. The fundamental policies of the 'News' have not deviated in any respect. We are championing the cause of the ninety-five per cent—as strongly as we were when this paper was founded. I feel that it is important that the labor people of San Francisco understand this, so that we may be as effective as possible in the prosecution of our policies."

Mr. Berry's article is in part as follows:

"From the day the late E. W. Scripps offered to the public his first newspaper up to the present moment, both in the life of the Scripps-McRea League of Newspapers and the present Scripps-Howard newspapers, the masses of the people of America have had a 'friend in court.'

"While it is perfectly natural to expect that there shall arise in the life of forward-looking and progressive persons difference in opinion upon the issues of the day, and while it is true in consequence of this human emotion that differences as between the American labor movement and the Scripps-Howard newspapers have occurred, yet the fact remains that there has been no deviation in the great principle that actuated the establishment and the growth of the Scripps-Howard newspapers and the birth of the American Federation of Labor."

Mr. Berry quotes at length from recent public utterances on the economic situation by Robert Scripps and Roy W. Howard of the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain. These have heretofore appeared in the Labor Clarion and have received editorial comment. Mr. Berry continues:

"The foregoing reproduction of Mr. Howard's statement sounds exceedingly familiar in its principle, because it is in theory and in fact the very essence of our program, best exemplified by the fact that we hold an international arbitration agreement with the American Newspaper Publishers' Association for the maintenance of peace and the setting up of machinery to find the truth, and with this we have manifested our interest in the industry by the maintenance of the largest technical trade school in printing in the world; an engineering department seeking defects in production and eliminating them; a correspondence course for apprentices with adequate machinery for examinations. All of these things involve the expenditure of money, hundreds of thousands of dollars, coming from the funds assembled by the membership of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America. In a word, it is the best proof of the genuineness of our intention to meet the requirements of the day in efficiency and the output of our product—printing—with increased standards for quality and for quantity."

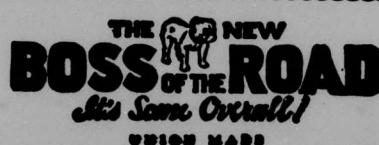
"We welcome the heartening position of Messrs. Robert Scripps and Roy Howard because of its genuine industrial democracy toward the further-

ance of happiness and contentment among the people of our country, and we welcome, too, this contribution to the struggle we are making to conserve America as the leading humanitarian and socially responsive nation of the world. These things which are proposed must come if we are to enjoy tranquillity such as was contemplated by the founders of our country and such as was given life by the greatest of all philosophers—the Savior of man, Jesus Christ."

## FILM OPERATORS EXONERATED

The trial of Walter Federolf, Hiram Reynolds, H. M. Addie and Joe Apathy, charged with conspiracy to dynamite a theater in Sacramento, resulted in a verdict of acquittal after less than two hours' deliberation on the part of the jury.

The case grew out of the strike of the motion picture operators to enforce safety methods in the second-run picture theaters. The testimony brought out at the trial, according to the "Union Labor Bulletin," showed that the managers of the theaters, through private detectives, deliberately laid plans to so embitter the union strikers that they would be induced to commit an overt act. "Failing in this," says the "Bulletin," "the evidence showed that these detectives secured dynamite, deposited it with the district attorney's office for safe keeping, and subsequently withdrew it and carried it into the the Mission Theater early one October morning, while District Attorney McAllister, Police Chief Hallanan, Corporal Warren, two patrolmen and Manager Heber were standing around the operating room awaiting their arrival. . . . It is understood that Apathy, the only operator enticed into the Mission Theater by the private detectives, was offered immunity if he would turn state's evidence."



## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Austin's Shoe Stores.  
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.  
Bella Roma Cigar Co.  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Clinton Cafeterias.  
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.  
Foster's Lunches.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.  
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.  
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.  
Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.  
Kress, S. H., Stores.  
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.  
Market Street R. R.  
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.  
Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.  
Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
Purity Chain Stores.  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.  
The Mutual Stores Co.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
Traung Label & Litho Co.  
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

**Lachman Bros.**  
GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE  
MISSION 11-16 BUILDINGS 11-18

One of America's Largest Home Furnishers

## Inlaid Linoleums

A feature offering of high-grade inlaid Linoleums; all perfect, newest patterns; a wide variety; regularly \$2.10 sq. yd.

Now ..... \$1.39

Liberal Thrift Plan Terms

## DEMAND THE UNION LABEL



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING  
AND PHOTOENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

35 SIXTH ST.  
Cor Stevenson

1730 FILLMORE ST.  
Near Sutter

## THE LEADER DAIRY LUNCH, Inc.

70 FOURTH ST. 631 BROADWAY 63 FIFTH ST.  
Corner Jessie Near Grant Ave. Near Market

## Quality First

## UNITED STATES LAUNDRY

Telephone  
Market 1721

Finest Work on Shirts  
and Collars



## This Sign your Guide

To the dealer who gives real service in a complete assortment of work and outing clothing for men and boys.

ELOESSER-HEYNEMANN CO.  
San Francisco Los Angeles Portland  
1928

## HEARST'S SUGGESTION

On the eve of his departure for Europe for a three months' holiday William R. Hearst crashed the front page of the Hearst newspapers with a suggestion for ending the industrial depression by the issuance of \$5,000,000,000 in bonds by the government and the inauguration of a gigantic public works program.

The suggestion was made in a radio address, and has been widely commented upon. Some of the comments are commendatory, some suggest other methods of raising the funds required, but all who are quoted agree that the plan is meritorious.

Dr. John A. Ryan of the Catholic University at Washington, stated to be one of the leading economists of the country, indorses Hearst's plan.

President Hoover, while opposing the immense bond issue, is reported as agreeing in the main with the publisher's suggestion, and that the maximum amount available should be spent by the government and other agencies on public works, and that "the wage scale of normal prosperous times should be maintained at all costs."

Senator La Follette of Wisconsin said he was "highly gratified to see Mr. Hearst come out in favor of a public works program." He suggested as a means of raising the immense fund required that the surtaxes on incomes be increased and the inheritance tax be greatly extended.

Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois made a typical comment. He commended Hearst's plan, but suggested that the fund be raised by the issuance of greenbacks. However, he finally approved Mr. Hearst's plan.

Locally the plan was given indorsement by Mayor Rossi of San Francisco, Mayor Davie of Oakland, Daniel P. Haggerty, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, who said that "organized labor will certainly give the widest support to Mr. Hearst's plan"; Fred W. Bradley, mining engineer, David Atkins, importer and economist; Frank C. MacDonald, president of the State Building Trades Council; Congressman Richard J. Welch and Supervisor Andrew J. Gallagher. John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, heartily indorsed the Hearst plan, and said the distribution of such a sum as had been proposed at this time would go a long way toward bringing back a normal condition in industry.

## DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

During the last week the following members of local unions have passed away: Joseph Amoroso, member of Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 104; James Edward Dunn, Brotherhood of Teamsters and Auto Truck Drivers No. 85; John Siegel, Bottlers' Union No. 293; George G. Welz, Butchers' Union No. 115; James A. Ambrose, Painters' Union; Andrew P. Barthelmy, Carpenters' Union No. 22; Luigi Giordano, Barbers' Union.

## SURVEY WILL BE MADE

A study of the Municipal Railway by experts for the State Railroad Commission was authorized by the Board of Supervisors Monday. The survey will be started next week when the ordinance which had the support of the Labor Council will be given final passage and a \$10,000 appropriation made available. Protests of Adolph Uhl against the cost won only the vote of Supervisor Warren Shannon.

## ADOPT FIVE-DAY WEEK

The Reliance Parlor Furniture Company of Minneapolis has signed a new agreement with Upholsterers' Union No. 61. Provision is made for the five-day, forty-hour week and a 10 per cent wage increase.

Don't go on a union job wearing scab clothing. Call for the label when you make purchases.

REDLICK NEWMAN  
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS  
SUNSHINE HOME FURNITURE

COMPLETE HOME  
FURNISHERS  
ON CREDIT  
HEADQUARTERS FOR  
OCCIDENTAL  
STOVES AND RANGES

## THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES  
HERMAN, Your Union Tailor  
1104 MARKET STREET

## Would Emulate San Francisco

St. Louis envies San Francisco natural gas. Its envy is such that the St. Louis "Post Dispatch" is campaigning for the same advantages there that the P. G. and E. has given to Central and Northern California.

"The economies of natural gas in San Francisco are impressive," says an editorial in that newspaper. "By comparison with 1928 and 1929, the city and its suburbs saved \$2,209,000 on their gas bills for the first six months of 1930."

The paper amplifies the statement with actual figures showing that in 1928 the average San Francisco consumer paid \$19.82 from June to November for manufactured gas. But in 1930, when he had full service in natural gas, his six months' bill was \$13.89. To which the "Post Dispatch" adds:

"The Pacific Gas and Electric Company, which has given San Francisco natural gas, boasts that it has made that community more prosperous and a better place in which to live. The St. Louis company could make the same boast here. We need desperately to have smoke-ridden St. Louis made a better place in which to live, and we could stand being more prosperous."

## Electric Heater as Fan

The newest electric heater is a multi-purpose appliance. It contains both heating elements and a fan and serves as a warm-air circulator, a hair or clothes drier and a radiator of infra-red rays. In sultry weather the heat can be shut off and the fan used to cool the house. The heating elements are cone-shaped and a fan behind them circulates the warm air, making the appliance adequate for heating any moderate-sized room. The fan can be adjusted to several speeds, varying the force of warm air.

New York's car and bus lines carried more than three billion passengers in 1930.



MY "MAID" IS AN  
ELECTRIC RANGE  
and she cooked this dinner for 4¢

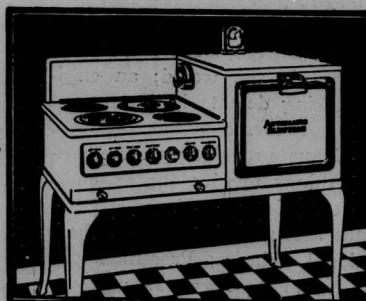
THE ELECTRIC RANGE is just like having a maid at practically no additional cost. And this "maid" doesn't eat anything; she never complains, nor asks for a raise. She cooks food perfectly for about 1c a meal per person. And the joy of entertaining depends so much upon having this helper in the kitchen.

The electric range cooks food automatically. You place an entire meal in the oven—in the morning if you like. At 4 o'clock when you are miles away the Electric Timer turns the electricity on and starts the meal cooking. A Thermostat keeps the oven heat just right. At 6 o'clock the Timer turns the current off. If you're late getting home, the insulated oven keeps the food hot.

And electric cooking is as clean as sunshine. Platform cooking elements are faster—as fast as you'd want them. The electric range itself costs no more than any other good range.

Come into our office or a dealer's store and see the new electric range. Then select the model you prefer. Special terms will make it easy.

## COOK WITH ELECTRICITY—THE MODERN WAY



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